### FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875.

FIXED BAYONETS.

When President Grant saw that his flance, in which by a military "feint," prosperous city. he pretended to give way before the

of the United States with the organiz ation of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection where such interference by anthority of the General Government ought to be permitted or can be justified.

Declarations like these saved the threatened rupture of his Cabinet, and excuse his conduct.

But a Sheriff of Warren county. The negro consideration of those interested, and Crosby, whose failure to procure su - we know that it will receive their atficient bonds led to the demand for his tention: removal, and whose determination to hold his office in spite of law produced the attack upon Vicksburg by his infatuated colored adherents, had resigned, under compulsion, as he asserts. Flanagan had been elected in certain cases, and there Sheriff, proper for judicial settlement, Grant for troops to turn out the Sheriff. | thence down to Paint Rock. Sheridan, and the Lieutenaut-General

design. This interference though less great viz: \$150,000. in its consequences than the dispersal of the Louisiana Legislature, it is after Grant's apparent apology for the other, it is even more significant and shall hold municipal and county offi-

And to what end?

# FEW VOICES OF APPROVAL.

It is a remarkable fact that the President, in his late course toward Louisiana, has received the unquali fied approval of only one important body of Republicans, the Connecticut Republican Convention just held This body declared "That we have undiminished confidence in the integ rity and patriotism of President Grant: we heartily indorse his recent specia message to the Senate on the Louisi ana question and the principles conone has given the President words of approbation; and a dispatch announcing that the Kansas Republican caunot constitute an important exception. Republican leagues and clubs throughout the country either dodge the sub terms so faint that they to condemnation. Hereto hesitatingly. At every former crisis and peace." he could always rely on these expresslife, he is cheered by few approving voices, and those almost exclusively belong to the men who hold office under him. The Louisiana outrage is as warmly denounced by fair-minded Republicans as by Democrats, and this is one of the most encouraging

Logan's speech on Louisians is to be sent as a fire-brand into the West and the Senator is having it amply

signs of the future.

bottle of poison. that we are not old Romans. In their days "the debtor could be taken home by the creditor and kept sixty days, fettered in irons not exceeding fifteen pounds in weight; at the end of which time, if the debt remained uppaid, he of which his body could be cut into pieces according to the number of credtors; or, if they preferred, he could be to be built, over one-third of which is every of their official acts as absolutesold into foreign slavery.

HO! FOR THE WEST.

Beyond all question the two great matters of interest to Wilmington are Charleston and the South Carolina inher connection by rail with the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the improvement of the River and Bar. We are glad to believe that both are in a fair way of early solution. And in this event we see no reason to doubt the rapid increase in our population, commerce and wealth. With unparty was not prepared to endorse broken lines of communication or Sheridan's dispatch and conduct, and Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville, that his Cabinet was about to dissolve, and with vessels drawing eighteen or he sent to Congress a Special Mes- twenty feet of water loading at our sage, a patch-work of apology and de- docks, we may look for a populous and

For this consummation we shall troubles of either a friendly (?) or legal popular indignation. In this Message labor in season and out of season. If sort, and considering the interests of our own people cannot help them "I am well aware that any military selvs, we will gladly hail capitalists interference by the officers or troops from abroad who are both willing and ter, and to the real friends of both able. Nor do we expect these men to invest their money from motives of patriotism. They expect and we hope their ventures will be profitable. We are satisfied that North Carolina and Wilmington are incidentally benefited.

It is a matter of congratulation that our friends in the Western portion of the State are becoming fully alive to the prospects of a railroad connection caused some of the Northern papers to with our port, and begin to realize that the Carolina Central Railway offew days clapsed af- fers really the best, surest and earliest apologetic disclaimers opportunity of a railroad to the coast. honesty in making They see a live corporation, even Gov- during the present financial pressure, ernor Ames, of Mississippi, desired under which all the unfinished roads the removal of a Sheriff, and called have succumbed, gradually extending upon the President for troops. And, its Western terminus, and stretching although the President had premised out its arms beyond our mountain bar-Congress and the country that he riers. So far as Wilmington is conwould only use the army in cases in- cerned, it not only offers the quickest volving "rebellion and insurrection," but the only connection which it has he ordered his soldiers to interfere any prospect of making. In its comwith the civil department of the Gov- pletion and successful operation Wilernment, not only when the Couris mington's future is linked more closewere open, but in the very presence of by than in any and all of her the Court. The facts as now fully de- other links of internal improvements. veloped are as follows: It seems that It is with pleasure that we publish there was a Constitutional question as the following letter from our friend, to the legality of the election, some who has given such attention to the three weeks ago, of A. J. Flanagan, as matter as entitles his views to the

Messes. Editors :- Recent events have directed the attention of our people to the above gentlemen, and while his place, had given bonds which the much is expected of them, it is a pleasure to think they show themselves "equal to the occasion." ture, in the recent called session, had Richard, who offered his kingdom for repealed the law authorizing special a horse; we offer our kingdom for an iron horse, and think both parties to the transaction will be benefited.

The Carolina Central Company havthe validity of the choice of the new ing finished its grand enterprise—the connection of Charlotte with Wilmington by rail-now seeks other worlds involving only the tech- selected the undeveloped, and nenical construction of a point of law, in glected counties of Western North which Federal troops were called to Carolina as the next field of their operations. How to get there? is the question with the company. It is proposed to purchase the Eastern Divicivil government. Gov. Ames, having sion of the W. N. C. Railroad from Salisbury to Asheville. Then build from Lincolnton on the C. C. Road to lickory on the W. N. C. Road, complete from Old' Fort to Asheville,

The President transmitted his order to Let me see if I can't suggest a better way-at any rate a cheaper way. It is by way of the Spartanburg (S. C.) forthwith directed his subordinates at and Asheville route. This latter Com-Vicksburg to do the will of Ames. The pany is now building, and will have whole affair was conducted with the completed by Spring, the first section simple and open directness of absolu- of its road, to the foot of the mountains in Polk county, a distance of 25 tion. Ames only expressed the wish miles from Spartauburg. There rethat a certain Sheriff should be dis- mains only 48 miles to Asheville, 20 of possessed of his office without a judi- which is comparatively light mountain

cial proceeding, and the President work; the other 28 miles are astonishingly inexpensive, responsible conpromptly sent troops to carry out the tractors now being anxious to take the 28 miles at the engineer's estimate, The first section, now under construction, terminates at what is called the Blocd House. From the present

terminus of the C. C. Road to the Block House, in an almost westerly direction, is 35 miles, running entirey on a ridge, affording the easiest grades and very lightest work. I am entire cost of the grading of which will not exceed \$80,000. So you can hundred thousands of dollars, according to estimates, will build and equip the road from the Block House to from the C. C. terminus to the Block House to cost, say \$400,000, we have bill of one million seven hundred nousand dollars (\$1,700,000.)

By the Hickory route I estimate the miles, complete.....\$ 250,000 from Old Fort to Asheville, 1,400,000 Cost of W. N. C. Road .... 800,000

\$2,450,000 Or, seven hundred and fifty thouand (\$750,000) dollars more than by the Spartanburg and Asheville route. I am told this S. and A. route, via Block House, from Charlotte, is the shortest line from Charlotte to Asheville, yet suggested.

The W. N. C. road is beset by al sorts of cormorants who are determined to leech it well before turning cus have resolved to indorse him, does it over. It has furnished "pap" to various persons, in various ways, for to ! these many years, and will not be surrendered readily. Besides, we are afflicted with scores of statesmen (?) ject or adopt resolutions praising the who are conspicuous for producing plans and urging legislation eminently successful in keeping the concern in its present unprofitable and incomplete fore when the President, as the head | condition. We have patriots, too, who of the Republican party, took any im are wondrously willing to devote portant step, especially in Southern their time and talents to making the thing pay-somebody. In truth, the affairs, it has been the custom of his road is cursed with friends. Therepolitical friends in Legislatures and fore, this path across the mountains is other associations to support him un- anything else but one of "pleasantness

The other route is entirely free, is ions of confidence. But at this, the work upon it, and, as I show, is very most critical juncture of his official much cheaper. Another consideration, much money will be furnished by the people on the route. The people of Buncombe and Henderson counties have already subscribed, publicly and privately, \$250,000, the condition of which subscription requiring the amount to e entirely expended in the two coun-

ties. A large amount has also been subscribed in South Carolina. Now, a matter as to freights. As North Carolinian, I altogether prefer our every effort should be to build up our own cities. I wish to encourage, to work up, a North Carolina spirit .illustrated with cuts of skull and But, the first comes, the first served. cross-bones, just as druggists label a Our South Carolina neighbors have furnished our transmontane counties, their most convenient and most direct Many of us have cause to rejoice markets. Charleston, appreciating this at the expiration of it relief is sure. rich country, is most anxious to get its vast, and rapidly increasing trade. That city is now working earnestly and vigorously for the completion of the road from Spartanburg to Ashe- oppression, the better. Let them simville, and ultimately on, via Paint ply submit. They need not fear Rock and Camberland Gap to Louisville, Cincinnati and the great Northcould be brought before the peo- west. Only one hundred and seven- and then the Government of the ple on three market days, on the last teen miles (117) remain to complete United States and all public opinion on this ronte, from Asheville to Loa- will justify them in treating their presdon, Kentucky. Only forty-four miles (44) from Asheville to Paint Rock is ent rulers as criminals and each and

already graded, to secure connectly and ab initio null and void."

tions with the West and South, as well as with the Northwest, by way terests are allowed to build through here, and get the control of the line. running South from here; not only will the freights of the Northwest be carried directly on to the grand city by the sea, in South Carolina, to the exclusion of our own State seaport, but the major part of the trade of our section as well. And this will be the ase, notwithstanding afterwards the W. N. C. Road may be completed through the counties, because the southern route will furnish a shorter line to a market from this point, than the W. N. C. Road could offer. Now. as this southern route is the cheaper, more accessible, not attended with our own magnificent cities, Wilmington and Charlotte, I submit to the gentlemen whose names head this let-

cities, if it is not far better to give this matter immediate attention, and prefer this route to all others? And by proper united efforts, by utilizing the Penitentiary convicts and other State resources, the road west of A heville, known as the Ducktown Road, can be very rapidly and successfully pushed through. And then would be opened to the trade of the world one of the grandest and richest sections, (in natural resources, minerals, &c.) on the American Continent. Our people want railroad facilities. They are tired of being trifled with, of being demagogued out of their birthright. Any sincere effort, from any direction, by any party, will receive their honest, heartfelt support and cooperation. But we would all be specially delighted to have a direct line from our West to Charlotte and

Wilmington. Very Respectfully, ROBT. M. FURMAN. Asheville, N. C., Jan. 21st. 1875.

#### NEW SENATORS.

In Michigan and Nebraska, the regular Republican nominees for United States Senators have been defeated by a combination of Democrats and Conservative-Republicans.

In Michigan, Isaac P. Christiancy, who defeats Chandler, has been for seventeen years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and part of the time Chief Justice, to which position he was elected twice by the unanimous votes of both parties. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but AND COL. FREMONT-A NEW ROUTE has been a Free-Soiler and a R publican. He is sixty-three years of age. He is conservative on Constitutional questions and a man of marked

In Nebraska Algernon Sydney Padof age, and is distantly related to ments by the Legislative mode. Gideon Wells and General and Senator follows:

Mr. Paddock has been a resident of Nebraska since 1856, living at Fort Calhoun, from which place he removed to conquer, and very naturally have to Omaha a few years ago, where he resided until last year, when he removed to Beatrice. He was appointed Governor of Wyoming in 1868, but withdrew owing to there being no ap the Territorial Government.

He is a Conservative Republican. His election was secured mainly as a compromise between the opponents of the strongest Republican candidate, General Thaver.

The Democrats of these States have upon the result of their Senatorial elections.

# MARTIAL LAW.

The New York Journal of Commerce, which is the organ of no party, but a mouthpiece of the commercial classes, speaking in their interest, and therefore in the interests of wise and stable government, dicusses in an able manner the rumor that the Republican caucus committee of the House, considering what is to be done to re-establish the party's lost ascendancy in the South, will reccommed the declainformed it is fully as fine a grade as ration of martial law in Louisiana, that from Spartanburg to the Block Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas. House, a distance of 251 miles, the The Journal expresses doubt on this point, because such a course would be form easily an idea of the probable attended with an increase of risk, and cost of this route. One million three is practically unneccessary to accomplish the implied end. The removal of five members of the Louisiana Leg-Asheville. Estimate the 35 miles islature under an escort of Federal bayonets is pronounced as much an exercise of martial law as though proclaimed from the house-tops, and the forcible ejectment of the Sheriff of Vicksburg, in peaceful occupation of his office, is regarded as an act of similarly assumed jurisdiction without even as plausible technical excuse. Thus martial law prevails, and in the abscence of all protest from the Republican Congress, will doubtless prevail during the present Administration. It is the "enaction" not the "adoption of new tyrannical measures" that is feared, and the manner in which the Republican party is endorsing the Presidential use of the military arm shows that this fear is not without foundation.

# LOUISIANA-THE REMEDY.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, jr., writes to The Nation as follows concerning the Louisiana problem: "But I can see, and only one, can be done. Motion to refer lost. Bill passed forwarded to Senator Thurman. Louisiana give solemn notice to the whole world that they are now subjected by force to a usurpation, every unencumbered. No one can impede act of which is null and void, and shall be so treated hereafter. Let them publicly declare that so surely as the day of relief comes, every debt contracted by the usurping government shall be repudiated, every tax title issued set aside. Let them in one word publish to the world the existing administration of the State as a fraud, by no act of which will the people of Louisiana be bound, as soon as they are restored to the control of their own affairs. This one solemn notice given, let the Conservative Legislature hold up its hands in submission and disperse; the rest may be safely left to the people of the whole country. Two years is a short time, when During that brief time let no Conservative of Louisiana go to the polls or enter a legislative hall; the worse their that a day of reckoning will not come;

Condensed from the Baleigh News. LEGISLATURE OF MORTH CAROLINA. SENATE.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

JANUABY 23, 1875. Mr. Morehead, a petition from Alanance Grange to amend the present usury law to 6 per cent as the highest ate of interest. Referred.

thus to cut off the minority.

Iouses. Referred.

ead and referred.

into it. Referred.

and tenant hill

Revisal. Referred.

diciary Committee.

sidered.

agreements were equally so.

The bill was referred.

SENATE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Craven in regard to Public School

Mr. Graham, a memorial from

Catawba River Grange in regard to

the Carolina Central Railway, de-

manding investigation of charges

A memorial to President Armfield

from the Cape Fear Agricultural

Company asking action on the bill for

prohibition of gambling at Fairs, was

obstruction of fish passing up Albe-

marle Sound and the rivers emptying

Mr. Walker, a bill to amend Battle's

Mr. Kerr, a bill to amend the char-

Special Order-Mr. Bell's landlord

Mr. Cooke, of Franklin, offered s

Mr. Bell stated he would accept

Mr. Cooke had no objection to this

Messrs. Parrish and Boddie doubt-

ed the constitutionality of the substi-

Mr. Kerr thought if verbal agree-

Mr. French wanted the matter refer-

House bill to repeal sec. 17, chap.

112, of Battle's Revisal, being a bull

repealing the law requiring the Trus-

tees of a county to report the condi-tion of the roads of the county ten

days before the convening of the Su-

perior Court of said county, was con-

Mr. Marler offered a substitute mak-

ing the duties of the Trustees in this

On motion of Mr. Linney, the bill

providing for mortgage deposit in lien

Ordered to be printed, re-commit-

ted to Judiciary Committee and made

special order for Tuesday at 12

On motion of Mr. Boddie, Bishop

Gibbons was invited to a seat on the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

regard to the Central Carolina and

the Western North Carolina railroad.

work roads, except ministers. Re-

protection of church property. Cal-

grounds, &c., was read.

after the sale.

final readings.

By Mr. Hurley, a bill for the better

At 12 o'clock the bill giving right of

Mr. Walker, of Richmond, favored

section of the bill was unconstitu-

the recommital, and the bill took that

On motion of Mr. Means, the Sen-

Mr. McIver called up House bill to

OOF., of Wilmington, N. C., and

vote by which the omnibus prohibi-

tion bill passed the House on Saturday

amendments. The bill and other

On motion of Mr. Walker, of Rich-

Mr. Green offered an amendment in

Mr. Spears addressed the House at

some length in an able and argumenta-

Messrs, Soyd and Norment offered

amendments, but before they could be

read Mr. Staples moved to table the

whole matter, which motion prevailed

Bayonets Actually Controlling

The following letter was recently

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18th, 1875.

Dear Sir-The bayonet has at last

The enclosed, clipped from the New

Orleans Republican, shows truly "the

bjective point" for which the liberties

of a once sovereign State have been

hrottled. The question has really be-

come a national one. The political

complexion of the Louisiana Legisla-

ture will determine the right of two

Senators to their seats in the Forty-

fifth Congress, making a difference of

four votes in favor of the political

party electing them. So that in eject-

ing the Democratic members of the

Legislature from the State House, the

Radical party or government—the

terms are synonymous-have, at the

point of the bayonet displaced two

Zeb. Vance, who is a Presbyterian,

in theory, says the only difference be-tween him and his brother, Gen.

Vance, who is a Methodist, is, "that

Bob believes in falling from grace, but

never does fall, and he (Zeb) don't

believe in falling from grace, but is

garden, caught his gardener asleep

under a tree. He scolded him soundly

for his laziness, and ended by telling

him such a sluggard was not worthy

to enjoy the light o' the sun. "It was

WILLIAM E. TODD.

Democratic United States Senators.

Very respectfully,

always falling.

been used to control Congress itself!

Congress.

ontains some very startling facts :

Hon. A. G. Thurman :

tive spe ch in favor of constitutional

ing the Constitution was to call a Con-

vention, but afterwards withdrew it.

mond, Senate resolution in regard to

proceedings, was called up.

On motion of Mr. Freeman, the

case more binding and general than at

Bill with substitute referred.

red to Judiciary Committee. It was

substitute giving the farmer a lien on tenant's crops for provisions on ad-

ter of the city of Wilmington. Refer-

Mr. Jernigan, a bill to prevent the

against that road. Referred.

JANUARY 25th, 1875.

Mr. Parrish, a memorial from farmers and sheep raisers in Orange, sking higher tax on worthless dogs. Mr. Peebles, a bill to provide for additional terms of the Superior Court of Northampton and Halifax

Mr. Waring, a resolution requesting the opinion of the Attorney General on the constitutionality of taxing dogs. Tucker's resolution asking Congress for an approprition to build a custom-

house and postoffice in Tarboro, was SPECIAL ORDER, being a bill to reclaim certain swamp

lands in New Hanover, Duplin, Jones, Ons'ow and Carteret counties, belonging to the School Fund of the State, was considered. Mr. Bell advocating the bill. It would reclaim over 500,000 acres of land that are now utterly worthless, one-half of which it is proposed to be given to the New River Canal Company for reclaiming the whole. Mr. Kerr wanted the Senate to con-

sider the question carefully. He himvancements furnished, whether the self had not made up his mind fully, contracts be verbal or written. as he wanted full guarantee that the land would be permanently reclaimed Mr. Cooke's amendment, provided that gentleman would give Senator before the State should allow the Kerr and himself the credit of origintitle to pass from its hands. After some further discussion, on ating the bill. motion, the further consideration of the question was postponed until Monrequest, and his substitute was ac-

On motion of Mr. Kerr, the vote was reconsidered by which the resolution of Mr. French, regarding the tute, and desired its reference to Ju-Constitution of the State and the determination of the Legislature to give relief to the people, was yester- ments were unconstitutional, written day referred to the Constitutional

Mr. Kerr then advocated the passage of the resolution. Mr. C. M. Cooke offered an amend- be bastily adopted or rejected. ment that the relief will be given "by one or the other of the modes provided in the Constitution" at the earliest practicable moment. Accepted. The resolution was then adopted by

vote of ayes, 89; nays, 9. Mr. Mills stated that in voting for this resolution he did not mean to imply that he thought the Constitution could be amended in any other way than by a Convention. Mr. Armfie'd stated that he voted

endorsing the views expressed by Mr. Mr. Albright stated that in voting for this resolution he wished it underdock has been elected to succeed Sen- stood that he was pledged to his peo- of bond or money deposit was consid stalled in office. But Ames' Legisla- are much in the condition of King ator Tipton. He is about forty years ple to vote for Constitutional amend-

> The resolution as adopted read as Resolved by the Senate, the House o'clock. of Representatives concurring, That the present Constitution is unsuited to the wants of the people of the State, is a check upon their energy and impedes their welfare, and that the people demand that the burdens contained in the same shall be removed from their shoulders.

Resolved further, that we, the General Asssembly, will relieve them of prepriation to defray the expenses of these checks to their welfare, prosperity and happiness, at the soonest practicable moment by one or the other of the modes provided in the Constitution

Mr. Peebles moved to reconsider the vote by which the Louisiana resolutions were adopted yesterday. He dent of the Cape Fear Agricultural tor of Customs at Natchez, Miss. approved of the resolutions entire, but he did this in justice to those who just cause to congratulate themselves voted in the minority. He also stated that he would vote again for the reso- holding the courts of the Third Judilutions, and that since seeing them in cial Districts, returned from the Senprint this morning he approved of both the preamble and resolutions and every clause thereof.

Mr. French was willing to ac ord amendment concurred in. this right to the minority. If members on the floor wanted to place themselves in favor of the interference by the general government with the rights of the States, he was willing they taken up as the special order. Mr. The Senate refused to reconsider.

Mr. Waring asked leave of absence for Mr. Cantwell, in consequence of sickness in his family. Messrs, Graham, Mills and Jernigan were made Senate branch of the joint

committee to investigate affairs of all the roads in the State in which the tional. State was interested. Mr. Cooke, of Franklin, on Friday introduced a bill to repeal the law which allows liens to be made to mer-

chants on crops before said crops are

made, the repeal to go into effect on lint cotton was called up under a susthe 1st of January, 1876. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock. By Mr. Bennett, a bill in relation to put on its passage. Town Creek in Branswick county. Re-

On motion of Mr. Oaksmith. House resolution concerning State railroads was taken up. The Senate amendment with the report of the committee were read, and the report of the House Mr. McRae, recommitted to the Comcommittee refusing to concur therein mittee on Propositions and Grievwas adopted.

On motion of Mr. Blythe, the bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina Baptist Female College passed its readings. On motion of Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill to repeal an act prohibiting the sale of liquors within three miles of Richmond county

court house was taken up and passed its readings. On motion of Mr. Latta, the Omni bus bill, being a substitute for various prohibition bills preventing the sale of spirituous liquors in certain localities, was taken up and put on its pas-

On motion of Mr. Means, Senate bill in regard to the weighing of lint by an almost unanimous vote. cotton called up. On the second reading, Mr. McRae moved to refer. Mr. what is to be done to-day? One thing Means, strongly advocating the rights

On the third reading of the bill s motion to refer the same to the Judiciary Committee elicited considerable discussion, Mr. Means opposing and Messrs. Moring, Oaksmith, McRae, Staples, Finger and Griffin favoring, and asking reference as personal courtesy. Mr. Means stated that to extend courtesy he would withdraw his opposition, and bill was referred.

Mr. Norment moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Louisiana esolutions passed the House vester. d .y, and on this motion argued at coasiderable length in opposition to the resolutions. Mr. Pinnix replied to the objections urged by Mr. Norment, in which

he arraigned the action of the Repub

lican party in their professed opposi-

tion to military interference in the State of Louisiana Mr. Norment replied to Mr. Pinnix lefending the action of the minority in their course. During his speech he was asked by Mr. Pinnix if he was not at one time a member of the Ku-Klax or some kindred organization. Mr. Norment replied that he never was. Mr. Glenn followed Mr. Norment in a party speech in defence of him-self and the minority against the charges that had been made by the

Mr. Mebane thought the discussion had been sufficient for all purposes and as a member of the Committee that framed the resolutions, he would move to table the resolution to reconsider. This motion prevailed. Mr. Means, who voted in the nega- | er, "that I crept up into the shade."

tive, explained he had hoped there BY TELEGRAPH: would be not even the slightest evidence of politics in this matter, that HEADQUARTERS. he did not believe there was in the

resolutions; they were a proper denunciation of an infringement of a great Constitutional right, but as the IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY. discussion had been entered into fully RELIEF FOR THE SOUTHERS by Democrats he did not think it right STATES REFUSED.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE PRESI DENTIAL TERM DEFEATED. THE LOUISIANA DEBATE. Tucker, colored, a memorial from

THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT TO BE RECOGNIZED. BUTLER'S MOTION TO TAKE UP CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

WORRYING OVER THE CIVIL RIGHTS ABORTION.

DEFEATED.

THURMAN AGAIN SPEAKS BEHALF OF THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24-Noon-

The Senate Committee on Railroads

agreed to report against the Northern Pacific Raod and all other subsidies, except Tom Scott's Southern Pacific, which they will consider on Monday. It is said by one of the most prominent Republican Senators, that during the present week a joint resolution will be introduced, recognizing the Kellogg Government, irrespective of Pinchback's admission as a Senator from Louisians, and that a military Governor for Louisiana, or any other Southern State, as some have partially suggested, is out of the question. Sheridan will remain at New Orleans without limit as to time. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25-Noon-In

the House, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, the Democrats calling for the reading of In the Senate, a large number

petitions were presented for a repeal of the law of 1872, relative to various foreign products of ten per cent, duty, and against the re-enaction of the duty on tea and coffie. Referred to the Finance Committee. The navy department took fire at a question of too much importance to

12:30 to day, and still burns. Washington, Jan. 25.-Night. SENATE - Vice President Wilson being absent from the city, Anthony, of Rhode Island, was elected President

pro tem. Robertson, of South Carolina, presented joint resolutions from the South Carolina Legislature, asking an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to deepen the harbor of Charleston. Referred to the committee on Commerce.

Morrill, of Vermont, introduced bill to establish an education fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complet dowment and support of national col leges for the advancement of scientifi and industrial education. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table. Morrill gave notice that he would call the bill at an early day for the purpose of submitting some remarks thereon. The Chair laid before the S nate a

letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, transmitting copies By Mr. Norment, a resolution in of the correspondence in relation to certain disorders in the State of Louisiana. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Privileges By Mr. Hicks, a bill to require all and Elections.

Flanagan, of Texas, presented a mepersons within the proper age to morial from the Mayor and Common Council of Houston, Texas, in favor of having that place declared a port of entry. Referred to Committee on

A communication from the Presi-Fitzhugh was nominated for Collec Society in regard to gambling on Fair House-A bill was introduced regulating telegraph tolls, also aiding House bill to change the times of Southern railroads. By Young, of Georgia: A bill appropriating \$50,000 for the improve-

ate with an amendment making Green ment of the Etawata river, and also the first to hold its court and Pamlico improving Galveston harbor. the second, was taken up and the The bill making Houston, Tex., port of entry, and also the bill making the canal connecting L ke Michigan, redemption to debtors whose real es- Illinois, and the Mississippi river, tate has been sold under executions, special order for February 3d, passed mortgages and deeds of trust, was by a vote of 179 to 55. The motion allowing the Speaker to Patton, the introducer of the bill, exforbid dilatory motion upon certain

plained its provisions, which gives the questions, was defeated by a vote of right of debtors the privilege of re- 150 to 98-not required two-thirdsdeeming their lands within two years Republicans opposed to the civil rights bill voting nay. The debate was quite spirited. Among the Rea recommittal, as he believed the 2d publicans voting no were, Buffington, Burchard, Burleigh, Foster, Hale, of Me., Hale, of N. Y., Kasson, Merri-Messrs. Spears and McRae favored am, Phelp , Price, E. H. Roberts, Sener, Smith, of O., Willard, of Vt.,

Willard, of Mich. The bill anthorizing another bridge ate bill in regard to the weighing of at St. Louis passed. Butler moved to take up the civil pension of the rules and passed its rights bill. Defeated by a vote 147 to 93-not two-thirds-the Republicans voting no were Butler, of Tenn., Harincorporate Golden Link Lodge, G U rison, Hyde, Lofland, Loundes, May-

nard, Sener, Sheats, Sloan, Smith, of Va., Stanard, Strait, and Thornburg. In the Supreme Court to-day, there was nothing of importance, questions of fact occupied the Judges. Nothing was reconsidered in order to add other whatever affecting the South, and no general principles of law were enunciamendments was then, on motion of ated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26-Noon.-Sen-ATE-The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to Senate resolution of the 15th instant, containing copies the Constitution, a full report of which of the report of the Commissioners of was given in our Saturday's Senate General Land Office relating to swamp lands in Louisians. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table. substance that the best plan of alter-House-The House is engaged in

> the call of the Committee and for re-Washington, January 26-Night,-House.-Various propositions changing the manner of electing President were ordered to be printed. The bill giving citizens acquired territory by United States citizenship

passed. This bill does not give Mexican citizens the right to appear before the Mixed Commission. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to forming a new State from portions of Louisiana and Texas. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, reported ad- found dead in a doorway, at Vicks Agricultural Society for the several ed in setting up an equipage with versely on the bill for the relief of the burg. It is supposed he was murder-

Southern States by the compromise ed for \$3,000 he had on his pers n. and settlement of their debts. Laid on the table. The Judiciary Committee reported

years and prohibiting the re-election of the President. An interesting de- Jersey, and Johnson from Tennessee. bate ensued in which Butler, of Masto support Grant for a third term as necessity to put down lawlessness in | Carpenter and the bolters having | Smith, he South, and in which E R Hoar. of Massachusetts, and E. R. Roberts, New York, took strong ground gainst a third term, the latter declaring that in the direction of dictatorship and strong government lay the murder of the Republic. The amendment was defeated for want of the necessary two-thirds majority. The vote ed to \$11,000. stood: Yeas, 134; nays, 104. SENATE-Fidmunds, of Vermont, in-

troduced a bill to provide for and re-

ident and Vice President. Referred

gulate the counting of votes for Pre-

o Committee on Privileges and Elec The following bills were passed : House bill to amend 23d paragraph of section 3 of act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed Clerks, Marshals and Attorneys of Circuit and District Courts of the United States, gentleman, while walking in his and for other purposes. Approved February 26th, 1853

House bill to extend the provisions of the act approved March 3d, 1871, entitled an act to provide for the collection of debts due from Southern that reason exactly," said the gardenrailroads, and for other purposes. House bill to provide for deducting under the bridges.

any debt due the United States for any judgment recovered against the United States by such debtor.

House bill relating to the punishnent of the crime of manslaughter. Debate was then resumed, and Pease, of Mississippi, concluded his argument commenced yesterday. He ad that outrages were daily comm t-ted in the South. The American Senate and the American people should become awakened to the fact that the country was on the eve of another revolution more fatal in its results than the late rebellion. He argued that crime was more frequent in the South than the North and read from statistics to show that such was the case. He denied that white men were ever punished in the South for the murder of negroes. The same spirit which pervaded the press of the South in 1861 existed to-day. He knew there was a large element in the South which did not subsc ibe to these wild elements. The old Whig party did not subscribe to them, but that party was powerless. The same

old Democrats who brought on the difficulty before were the men who were leading editorial writers to-day; the men who were firing the Southern heart to murder and assassinate, and overthrow the Government of the United States, if necessary. In every case where the treasury of Southern State had been plundered it had been done by Democrats; members of that party were in the scheme some way. He argued that Mississipoi was the best reconstructed of the surrectionary States and every dollar of the State debt could be paid in two years. In conclusion, he called upon the Senator from Ohio (Thurman), as leader of the Democratic party, to say to the Democrats in the South that the outrages there must | yesterday. be stopped.

Thurman read from a speech delivered by him in the Senate on the 18th of January, 1871, where he condemned anything like violence, and asked the people of South to obey the laws. He argued that the picture of the condition of Southern society could not be drawn by newspaper clippings. If they were to be taken, a picture of the condition of Northern society could be drawn which would make any man living north of the Potomac shudder. Thurman will conclude his speech

Washington, Jan 27-Noon-House The Republican members in caucus resolved to instruct the Judicary Committe to report the Civil Rights bill in regular order. This takes the control from Butler and staves action off for two weeks. The best parliamentarians say that there is machinery to

push it over the 4th of March. Butler, of Massachusetts, as a ques tion of privilege, called up the motion made by him last session to reconsider the vote by which the Civil Rights bil was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A point of order was raised, but the Speaker decided on the authority of that day's journal of proceedings that the right existed, and thereupon the Democrats fell back upon the policy of fillibustering, and the House is now engaged in that business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Night.-The words "in order" inserted in the cau- house of Henry B. Williams, Esq., cus action, was not understood by were burned Saturday morning, about many of the members. It appears the 9 o'clock, a. m. The Hook and Ladsider was pending, which Bu ler, Chairman of the Committee, could call order, as directed by the caucus. The House has been fillibustering all day, and is still at it.

The Pension Committee will report favorably on the bill to pension the their sympathy with the family of one Mexican war veterans, of whom there of the oldest merchants of Charlotte, are 20,000. The bill over which the House is

fillibustering, excludes the school and cemetery clauses. Conklin will follow Thurman on the Louisiana question SENATE-Scott, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill to facilitate and reduce the expense of taking testimony in behalf of claimants to be used before the Commissioners of Claims, and it was indefinitely postponed. He said the objects of bill had been already supplied by the House.

Patterson, of South Carolina, presented concurrent resolutions with the General Assembly of that State providing for an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of Charleston harbor, which were reported to the Committee on Commerce.

balance of the day. He reviewed at some length the circumstances attending the election of 1872, as well as the last election, and read frequently from the first case, Mr. McCorkle appeared best means of saving the party was the report of the Senate committee in for the plaintiff, and the defense reregard to the frands of the Lynch Returning Board. He commented upon the message of the President in reply to the revolution of the 8th inst.. and said a paper morefullof omissions of material facts never emanated from the Chief Magistrate of this country. Carter and Gen. Cox appeared for the He argued that the dispatched of Sheridan were one-sided and did not tell the whole truth. He replied to the charges of Southern outrages, and said a great majority of the homicides in the South were committed by blacks upon blacks and were not by whites upon blacks, as had been charged. In conclusion, he said it was a bad thing to assassinate a man, but a worse thing to assassinate the Constitution of a State; these acts of the military in Louisiana have driven a dagger to the heart of free institutions in this

# ELECTRICISMS.

Appleton's Manufacturing Company at Lowell, Mass., starts with 250 looms, which have been idle for ten

Judge Maunsel B. Field, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, died in New York on Sunday last, The Emperor of China died on the 12th inst. His successor is a Prince five years of age. At Kingston, Onterio, Radford Barstow's elevator, with thousand bushels of grain, has been destroyed by fire.

Antonio Vicaro, an Italian, was A letter from Havana says the small pox rages over the land. The Patriots are hopeful of reaching the su an amendment to the Constitution gar plantations, which they will burn fixing the Presidential term at six Burnside is elected Senator from Rhode Island, Randolph from New No compromise is what they say sachusetts, intimated his willingness now in regard to the Wisconsin Senatorial election, the supporters of

> The ballet for Senator in Wisconsin yesterday was: Carpenter 59, Bragg 51, scattering 18. A. J. Miner, trainer of thorough breds, is dead. The receipts from the Hebrew Charity Ball at Philadelphia amount-The ice at Wheeling, Va., has broke. The steamers Hudson and Albion and several barges are reported sunk.

failed to agree.

# EUROPE.

DON CARLOS SHOOTING RIGHT AND LEFT.

Madrid, January 27-Noon-Prince de Rivero commands the second corps of the Department of the North. It is reported that many Carlists are surrendering and that Don Carlos has shot several of his officers for treason. A great battle is expected to take place near Peratta.

Paris, Jan. 27. - Night .- Great flood here and the steamboats cannot pass

# STATE NEWS.

Charlotte is to have some new ga

Toisnot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, is rapidly improving. There is a probability of the teleraph station being restored at Hills

Alexander county instructs her Repesentatives and Senators to vote for Convention.

Charlotte is making preparations for the centennial celebration in that city. in May next. Twenty-five pounds is what it weighed; and it was a beet, and it was sent

to the Charlotte Democrat man. The Board of Trustees of the State the 10th of February. Mr. William Kuox, of Salisbury,

was crushed to death by the breaking of a cottou press near Charlotte. A fire in Charlotte on Saturday destroved the distilling and out-houses of H. B. Williams. The loss uninsured The Henderson Tribune says: The

ing in. We hope the people of the school than this, combined with cheap-The Statesville Intelligencer says: James D. Hodges, a revenue officer of this city, was shot and severely wounded in the arm while attempting to

Col. J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, died suddenly on Saturday from heart disease. Col. Hinton was a native of this State and began life as a merchant, studying law he soon arose to prominence. He was regarded as one of the finest stump speakers in the the white people of Alabama and Mis-South. [Col. Hinton was the brother of Mr. J. N. Hinton of this city .-- Eds.

The Charlotte Democrat says: We regret to learn that Mr. W. A. Knox, of Providence Township, in this county, was killed on Friday afternoon last while engaged in picking cotton at his press. Mr. Knox was fixing something in the packing box, when the amended as indicated by the resolu-"sinker," which had been run up, broke loose and fell upon him, killing him almost instantly. He was a good citizen and leaves a wife and four urged the Republicans to help him to children to mourn his sudden death.

The Concord Sun says: Special Deputies David Murr and Robert Deaton arrested Bob Morehead, on Wednesday last, on the plantation of at the Friday night caucus, when Mr. the barn of Mr. Morris, and had made all he said with reference to the civil the attempt. Fire and kindling were rights bil, and said that if that bill found in the barn, but had gone out. | was forced upon the people and the Bob, on seeing the officers, attempted to save himself by flight, but was in the South, that a year hence the brought to with a pistol ball.

The Charlotte Southern Home says : The residence, kitchen and wood-Judiciary Committee had presented der company and the colored fire comtheir bill, and that a motion to recon- pany were promptly on the ground, and worked nobly, but the water in Mr. Smith replied by entering a the well failed and the ruin was comup at any time. This he did to-day in plete. Mr. Williams' policy had expired two weeks before and had not been renewed. His loss is, therefore, very heavy. We trust that our people will testify in a substantial way to upon whom this heavy calamity has fallen in the decline of life.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: The editor of this paper is a great bee man and in a talk this morning with Mr. Joseph Williams, from Yadkin, we all through the State. Mr. Williams stated that out of twenty-seven hives he had last year only five are left him, the rest all dead. Antony Dorrity, of Hillsboro, says the reason the bees are dying up so and not half working s the great amount of gunpowder exoloded in the recent war; that it disturbed them and got them routed and recovered from the shock. We would extreme Republicans. ask a convention of bee men on the subject, but the word "convention" might be feared by some of the "King bees" to mean more powder!

The Raleigh News says : The session of the Supreme Court Friday and sumed and Thurman occupied the Saturday was consumed entirely in the argument on the cases of Cloud vs. Wilson, and Moore vs. Hilliard, both cases being heard in conjunction. In presented by Messrs. Graves, Smith & Strong, and J. W. Graham. In the latter case, Messrs. E. G. Haywood. J. B. Batchelor and Judge Fowle appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Smith & Strong, Battle & Son, D. M. defendant. Each of the attorneys took | matters, and the caucus adjourned part in the argument, and the matter was thoroughly discussed, every available point being brought to bear. The ed how he came to allow himself to be Court will probably render a decision | beaten. He said the other man was Monday evening.

> The Raleigh News says: A meeting of the City Commissioners was called last evening for the purpose of electing a Mayor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mayor Holden. All the Board were present, and acting Mayor H. M. Miller presided. After the meeting was called to order. Commissioner Royster said that owing to the limited notice given of the meeting an its purpose, he was unprepar- many of them forget the covenant of ed to cast his vote, and moved that the meeting adjourn till next Wednesday night. He had had no opportu- One hundred and seventy thousand nity of consulting with his constituents on the subject, and as he was elected to this Board to represent and reflet their wishes, he would protest against any vote being taken to-night. Commissioner Stronach coincided with the views of Mr. Royster, and seconded the motion for postponement. The motion prevailed.

The Raleigh News says: The following named gentlemen have been appointed Vice Presidents of the State eral Grant so conspicuously manifest-Judicial Districts: First District-Maj H A Gilliam, Hon Mills L Eure. Second District-Capt Jas R Thigpen, Dr Jas F Latham. Third District-Geo W Stanton, J

Fourth District-Maj J A Engelbard, Col V V Richardson Fifth District-A A McKethan, L L Polk. Sixth District-E W Pou, Seventh District-Col George Williamson, J. Lindley.

Wooten.

Eighth District-R L Patterson, T Ninth District-W R Myers, Jasper Stowe. Tenth District-Hon R F Armfield, H C Shuford.

The Raleigh News says: On Thurs-

day the Supreme Court heard the

argument in the following cases from the 7th Judicial District: Wilson and Shober vs. B F Moore, et al., from Guilford. two cases, Dilliard and Gilmer for plaintiffs, and John Gatling and Geo. H. Snow for defendant. E E Mendenhall vs. Joseph J. Davis from Guilford; Scott and Caldwell for

plaintiff, and Dilliard and Gilmer for defendants. Thorn from Guilford, Dilliard and The officers would hold up one foot, Gilmer for p aintiffs and Scott and after the manner of a horseshoer, and Caldwell, J T Morehead and Menden-critically examine the sole of the shoe. hall and Staples for defendant.

judicial imbroglio cases.

Republicans Tinkering Upon Southern Affairs Saving the Party at the Expense of the Country Proposed Strong Measures In and Out of Congress - Dissension in the (amp-Progress of Liberal Ideas Against Plotting Partyism THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Washington, January 24.—The caucus of the republican members of the House last night was more slimly attended than on Friday night, and in view of the dissensions among the members and the lack of anything like unanimity, it is not at all surprising that the members want to keep everything as quiet as possible. In fact, the proceedings of last night, as well as of Friday night, were indicative of complete demoralization. As soon as the University will meet in Raleigh on caucus was called to order Mr. White, of Alabama, offered his bill to

AMEND THE ENFORCEMENT ACT It provides among other things for the appointment by United States Circuit Judges of supervisers of election in all of the election precincts of the South ; the said supervisors to be compensated by the United States. The penalties for interference in elections are very stringent. The caucus was not unanimous on this bill, but it was Horner School is now in a flourishing agreed that Mr White should howcondition, and boarders are still comever be authorized to report it. A re-East will remember there is no better solution was then offered to endeavor to so amend the rules as to prevent more than one dilatory motion upon any question. This is one of General Butler's schemes. The caucus would not agree that either of the above measures should be reported until after they had adopted a resolution deenter a distillery in Gaston county claring that the action of the caucus was not to be considered binding upon any individual member. So that practically the action of the caucus amounts to nothing. Mr. Hulburt, of Illinois.

> INFLAMMATORY SPEECH. in the course of which he denounced

made a very

sissippi, and intimated that the committee sent to New Orleans had not performed its duty. He also advocated the use of troops at all points in the South, the said use to be discretionary with the President, Gen. Butler indorsed all that Mr. Hurlburt said, and added that nothing could be done in the House until the rules were tion given above. At the same time he insisted that there should be some action on the civil rights bill and BUTLER SET BACK'A LITTLE.

It may be stated in this connection that Gen. Butler made a like speech M. Morris. Bob had sworn to burn J. Ambler Smith, of Virginia, opposed number of native white Republicans in the South could be counted on the fingers and toes of members. Butler subsequently went to Mr. Smith, privately, and said if he would rally his friends and assist in putting through his dilatory-motion resolution, that he would not press the civil rights bill except in a very modified form. further protest against the use of military in the South.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST TROOPS. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, replied to the remarks of Mr. Huriburt, and while defending the action of the New Orleans sub-committee, he too entered a solem a protest against the further emplo ment of troops.

The vote on Mr. White's bill last night was very scattering, and the indications are that there will be nothing like unanimity when either of the above questions comes up in the judge that the bees are in bad health | House. It is expected there will be a good deal of dodging on all the questions, but the MODERATE REPUBLICANS.

like Messrs. Smith and Thomas, of Foster, of Ohio; Phelps, of New Jersey, and even Mr. Buffington, of Massachusetts, will vote solidly against demoralized, and they have not yet the extreme measures proposed by the There is no prospect that the new

rule proposed by Mr. Butler can be

adopted. It is conceded on all sides that the more liberal Republicans have gained strength since last ses-

"ONE TOO MANY FOR HIM." The Rer ublican Senators held another caucus of several hours' duration yesterday, when the old talk as to the Louisiana, Pinchback, the admission of Colorado and New Mexico, and internal improvements were all gone over. The Hon, Zachariah Chandler who has returned from his unsuccessful contest in Michigah, was present. but his counsel did not seem to help without coming to a definite concluson on anything. Mr. Chandler was ask-

one too many for him. Send for Sheridan

In his sermon last Sunday, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, speaking to New York people, said: "There are in this cluster of cities-I mean New York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn-there are 600,000 people jammed together in tenement-houses, with no opportunity for seclusion or decency; and do you wonder that so their God? Forty and fifty familes sometimes crowded under one roof. families living in 27,000 houses. This tenement-house outrage is more terrible than anything to be found in all Christendom, putting out of sight and Whitechapel. Those tenementhouses are the hopper for the mill that is grinding up the bodies and souls of

men and women and little children. The aping of royal airs which Gengaudily livered coachmen and tootmen has excited the emulation of some of his admirers. Very naturally the imitation distemper breaks out most violently in a stable. In a recent number of one of the court journals, the Washington Chronicle, a horse barber n m d Tayler advertises h mself as "Professional Clipper to the Presi-dent." If Mr. Taylor could get up machinery to clip off Grant's third term a pirations, the country would have some reason to rejoice in his vocation .- N. Y. Sun.

You may do a man a thousand favors and offend him once and he will never forgive you for the one offense; it outweighs all the favors.

A very mysterious theft of diamonds is reported to have occurred at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, on Sunday last. The room occupied by a lady residing at the hotel was entered during the temporary absence of the occupant, and two very valuable rings were stolen. The lady placed the rings on the bureau in the room and went down to dinner. When she returned the rings had disappeared, and no clue to the thief could be obtained.

In Sacramento one day the people were puzzled and amused at seeing the police compel every Chinaman to Paul Cobb et. al., vs. Robert D. stop and show the bottoms of his feet. The explanation was that a shoe store Friday and Saturday was occupied had been robbed by Chinese burglars, in hearing the argument in the two and the dealer's stamp was on all the stolen goods